

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

VOLUME XIV, NUMBER 33

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 21, 1945

Conference Works on Trusteeship System

San Francisco Delegates Prepare Rules for Governing Enemy Possessions after War

DECISION REPRESENTS COMPROMISE

Ownership Goes to United Nations But Holdings Will Be Assigned To Individual Countries

BY CLAY COSS

SAN FRANCISCO—It cannot be emphasized too often that the main purpose of this conference is to set up the machinery for a permanent United Nations security organization. It is not a peace conference. Its success or failure will be measured by its ability to draw up a charter which will be acceptable to the nations represented here at San Francisco.

The committees and commissions are now busily at work on the details of the charter. While they are using the Dumbarton Oaks proposals as the basis for their study, they are also considering amendments proposed by the different delegations. Nearly everyone feels—delegates and correspondents alike—that it is a great victory for the conference actually to set up an international organization and that future changes can be made in the light of experience.

While the establishment of machinery to preserve peace is the main job of the conference, there are other issues which have arisen and which have been widely debated by the delegates. One of these relates to the future of the territorial possessions of the Axis countries. No final decision is expected to be taken on this question because it is one which will properly be disposed of at the end of the war when the terms of peace are settled.

American Position

Nevertheless, the delegates have gone over the whole question of Japan's possessions in the Pacific, of Italy's in Africa and the Mediterranean, and of colonies in general. The American delegates outlined the position of this country in a special report which was circulated among the various delegations early in the conference. This report has formed the basis of most of the discussions which have taken place.

Before the American position was made public at the conference, the question of the dependent areas of the world had been widely debated in Washington by high government officials. Leading officials of both the Army and Navy have long been of the opinion that this country should keep the Japanese island colonies after the war to insure our defense against future aggression. They have pointed to the value of such island bases as those which have been established in the Marshalls, the Carolines, and the

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Flag-raising in Europe

Working for Peace

By Clay Coss

The United Nations Conference at San Francisco has now reached a stage where it is possible to draw certain broad conclusions. A number of significant facts have emerged from the negotiations thus far. Some are encouraging, some discouraging. On the hopeful side we find these developments:

Russia has not taken this conference lightly, as many feared or predicted she would. Molotov, while in San Francisco, worked long hours every day, often late into the night, in the effort to reach agreement on conflicting issues. Furthermore, he did not sulk over his defeats. He made every effort to gain representation at the conference for the Polish government in Lublin, and also to prevent Argentina from being invited, but when his attempts failed he continued negotiations on other issues in a friendly, cooperative spirit. This evidence that Russia regards the new peace organization seriously is of tremendous importance, for it is simply an irrefutable fact that such an organization would have little or no chance of success without the cooperation and membership of the second most powerful nation in the world.

Another encouraging sign is the large measure of agreement which has been reached at San Francisco in a relatively short time. When one considers how long it often requires to push an important national measure through Congress, the accomplishments of this conference are immense. This indicates that international decisions can be quickly made when there is a will to make them. Many of these decisions may later prove to be faulty, and there is much to criticize about them now, but they can be changed if a sufficient number of nations so desires.

On the discouraging side is the fact that there remains a great deal of doubt and skepticism among nearly all countries as to whether the new peace organization can actually prevent future wars. Consequently, many nations, including our own, are making special arrangements on the side to protect themselves in case the world security agency does not achieve its aims. A number of regional agreements and military alliances are being formed as added protection. Moreover, the great powers are insisting on taking over individual control of strategic bases instead of placing them under international military control. If individual nations, or those participating in military alliances and regional groups, are given too much power to act independently of the world peace organization, this agency may turn out to be weak and ineffectual, just as the League of Nations did.

Still another dark side of the picture is the widespread distrust that continues to exist between the United States and Russia. We have referred to this all important problem time and again, but the fact remains that the future peace of

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Fateful Events Fill Record of Past Year

History-making Period Ushered in by Invasion of France and Ended with V-E Day

BIG THREE LEADERS MET AT YALTA

Victory over Germany Was at Hand When Franklin D. Roosevelt Laid Down His Task

BY WALTER E. MYER

This month we have won a decisive victory in one of our wars and we are turning our total power and energy toward our remaining enemy. But in these spring days of 1945 we are witnessing more than the end of a great and destructive war. We are passing out of an epoch in the history of the world.

As the smoke of battle lifts in Europe, we are beholding a scene of devastation and confusion almost without parallel in the long record of modern times. I use the qualifying term "almost," advisedly, for other wars have left frightful desolation and chaos in their wakes. Europe was never the same after the Thirty Years War, to cite only one example from the bloody story of strife and destruction.

A Turning Point

But, after making due allowance for the tendency to exaggerate the significance of events which occur before our own eyes, it is safe to assume, I think, that the conflict now at an end has so altered the social, economic, and political life of the western world that 1945, like 1648, marks a turning point in history.

We cannot tear aside the veil which obscures the future so as to see clearly the forms of emerging national and international problems, but we can confidently predict that they will differ widely from those with which we have been familiar.

Students of later generations and centuries will study with interest the closing days of the era out of which we are passing, and students of today should not be robbed, through inattention, of the drama of these fateful days.

It will be worth our while, therefore, to recount some of the great events of this last fateful year—to turn back in memory to the time, a year ago this month, when we were looking forward to the summer vacation of 1944, and to take note of things which have happened during the year which has followed.

A year ago this month we were looking forward with excited expectation to D-Day, the day when we would invade the continent of Europe. But it had not yet come—did not come until June 6.

The last of May saw the Germans in full possession of France, Belgium,

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A Year of History-Making Events

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The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece, nearly all of Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, and two-thirds of Italy. Japan still held the Philippines, Iwo Jima, and the Carolines.

June of 1944 saw rapid advances. On the fourth day of June, Rome was liberated, and the Germans retreated northward in Italy. Two days later came the landing in Normandy. We are now told by captured Nazi leaders that their failure to prevent the American landing marked the end of the German hope for victory.

It took a while to consolidate the beachheads and there were days of discouragement. But late in July, the invasion of France got well under way, and a month later Paris was liberated.

There were still anxious days, however. About the middle of June, German robot bombs were first launched against England. Had this new instrument been perfected earlier, the effect on the course of the war might have been extremely serious.

After liberating France, our armies moved forward and first crossed the German frontier on September 12. Again there was a period of consolidation and preparation with little forward movement. Then in December came the dangerous German counter-offensive—the Battle of the Bulge—which was finally repelled during the last days of the month. Finally, late in March, came the beginning of a history-making campaign—a blitzkrieg across the Rhine and on to the heart of Germany.

The Russians, meanwhile, moved in from the east in a powerful campaign last summer. They drove the enemy to the Vistula, consolidated their positions, conquered East Prussia and the Baltic states, and then there followed the dramatic onslaught through which they captured Berlin, the capital of the Reich. The Russian and Western Allied armies met, cut Germany in two, and shortly put an end to Nazi resistance.

The outstanding recent dates of the Russian campaigns are January 14, when Warsaw fell; February 13, when Budapest was captured; April 15, when Vienna was taken; and May 2, when Berlin fell.

The last year witnessed not only the complete fall of Germany, but an in-

creasing threat to Japan. Manila and most of the Philippines are in our hands. The strategic Iwo Jima has been taken, and Okinawa, valuable as a base of air warfare against the Japanese homeland, is being conquered. There have been devastating air attacks against the Japanese cities and centers of production, and now that Germany is out of the way, this air warfare will be intensified.

Allied Teamwork

The final period of the war found the Allies working together more harmoniously than ever. The heads of the American, British, and Russian governments, in the celebrated Crimea Conference at Yalta, agreed upon definite military plans for smashing blows against the enemy. They also came to an understanding of the treatment to be accorded Germany, and about other measures of international policy.

The Allied unity which prevailed to the end of the war is highly encouraging. It has always been difficult to hold a coalition together. The Germans hoped to the very last that this unity could be broken up, but their hopes were in vain.

The last 12 months have been marked not only by Allied harmony and military victory, but by an undertaking—historic in its significance—to unite the peace-loving nations of the world in an organization designed to settle disputes peacefully and to prevent wars of aggression.

Last summer the framework of the organization was agreed upon at Dumbarton Oaks, in Washington. Then, while Germany was tottering to her fall, delegates from the United Nations were meeting in San Francisco to make definite provision for the organization. The setting up of this body—*The United Nations* of peacetime—may prove to be one of the great milestones in human progress.

While the record of the last year is one of glorious achievement, its triumphs have been accompanied by the tragedies which are the inevitable accompaniment of war—tragedies of devastation, deprivation, death.

One of these tragedies, the import of which cannot yet be fully assessed, was the death of the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It is too early to determine the place which he will occupy in the his-

tory of his country and the world, but it seems probable that his stature will grow with the years and centuries.

President Roosevelt occupied a commanding position in the great conflict of this age. Earlier than most statesmen, he sensed the nature of the conflict between Nazi oppression and the forces of freedom. Not only did he see the meaning of the struggle long before the people of the United States were prepared to meet it, but he had the powers of leadership which enabled him to carry the people with him and to place the resources of the United States on the side of democracy and in opposition to fascist oppression.

Without his wise and firm leadership in the field of international policy, it is quite possible that the story of victory which we proudly read today might have been written much differently.

In the field of domestic policy, the late President's acts were subjects of bitter controversy, and the wisdom of his programs will be long debated. But certain of his achievements are recognized even now.

President Roosevelt was on the side of the common man. He worked untiringly for the improvement of standards of living—in the interest of national strength, social justice, and humanitarianism. Behind his acts and programs was the belief that the government must take part in the effort to furnish jobs and minimum living standards to all.

World Figure

The late President came to occupy a position to which few men have ever attained. He was looked upon as a friend and a champion, not only by millions of people in his own country, but by people throughout the world. Millions of worried, bereaved, and discouraged men and women in every corner of the earth looked to him as their leader and their hope. It has been given to few men throughout history to serve as the embodiment of the hopes of so many.

Endowed as he was with the power of leadership, and dying as he did on the eve of victory in the titanic struggle through which he had wisely led the nation, he is certain to occupy an enduring place in the world's halls of fame.

In any enumeration of the most sig-



Franklin Delano Roosevelt's last journey in the nation's capital

nificant events of the last year, the Presidential campaign of 1944 must not be omitted. The American people proved their confidence in democracy and the strength of our institutions by holding elections of a President and a Congress in the midst of a dangerous war. They proved that freedom of speech can be maintained even at a time of grave crisis.

Criticism during the campaign was entirely free. The acts of the President, who was commander-in-chief of our armed forces, were subjected to the same scrutiny and criticism which prevail during a time of peace. The election was held as usual, without impairing the war effort.

As soon as the campaign was over, the public accepted the result just as they are accustomed to doing. A weak or undisciplined nation would not have dared to permit such free discussion of governmental policies during a period of war.

The military achievements of the final months of the war period were spectacular, and naturally attracted widespread attention, but victories were being won on the home front as well, and some of these did not have the recognition to which they were entitled.

War Production

Although there were occasional emergency shortages at the fronts, war production in the United States was excellent, as it has been throughout the war. American workers, farmers, and businessmen responded to the calls for work and high production.

Another of these victories on the home front was the holding down of prices. Usually prices skyrocket in time of war. This makes the conduct of the war more expensive, and it produces confusion and actual suffering among the people. But we have had price control in America through the entire period of the German war, and it has worked—not perfectly, but remarkably well.

A year ago, the average price of all commodities stood at the index number 249.8. This means that they were about two and one-half times as high as they were on December 31, 1931, at which time the price level is said to have been 100. Last month the price level stood at 256.5, just a few points above that of a year ago. This means that we are fighting a war without bringing on ruinous inflation—a thing that has not been accomplished in our other wars.



The Big Three leaders and their advisers at the Crimea Conference, February 1945

SIGNAL CORPS

Sidelights on Security Conference—by Clay Coss

I ENJOYED talking with the only American high school student who is officially credited as a reporter at the conference. He had the foresight to write to Erwin Canham, editor of *The Christian Science Monitor*, asking if he could cover the parley from the youth angle. Mr. Canham thought the idea a good one and arranged to have the young man, whose name is Kenneth Langley, become an accredited reporter.

Kenneth is 16 years old and attends Commerce High School in San Francisco. He showed me one of his stories on the conference, and it struck me as being exceptionally good.

It is Kenneth's opinion that the schools do not give nearly enough attention to problems relating to the causes and prevention of war. He says that young people with whom he is acquainted do not read much about such matters and take very little interest in them. Their lack of interest, he believes, is more the fault of the schools than of the students themselves. He thinks that more courses on foreign peoples, their problems, and their relations with our country should be given in the schools.

★ ★ ★

In this connection, it was interesting to me to learn that the British Broadcasting Corporation has a staff here to prepare special broadcasts for the schools of England. Every day the British students listen to radio speeches delivered at the conference, or hear discussions relating to it. In this way, they are being kept well informed of its daily developments.



Clay Coss

Many American high schools are devoting part of their time each day to the same purpose, but it is to be regretted that more of them are not following the developments of this fateful conference closely.

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It is an international education in itself to study the window displays in the San Francisco stores. One large store has a full sized model of a typically dressed native from each of the nations. Another one has each of the flags, with a brief story indicating when it was adopted and what the symbols and insignia stand for. Another has various samples of the handicraft of each of the nations. Others have large pictures of the heads of the various delegations. The residents of San Francisco are learning a great deal about the peoples of the United Nations.

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With leaders and people gathered here from every part of the world, one is more impressed by similarities among all these people than by their differences. It is true that they speak varying languages, many of them wear different apparel, and they have different customs. But when they talk, either in English or through interpreters, you realize how very much they think alike. After their work is done, they want to have some fun and relaxation. Their humor is very much the same as ours. They are all concerned with achieving a better life for the people of their countries. They hate aggression and injustice as much



Observers at San Francisco agree that it was a good idea to rotate the chairmanship of the conference among delegation heads from Britain, China, Russia, and the United States. Here, left to right, are three of the chairmen—V. M. Molotov of Russia, Edward R. Stettinius of the United States, and Anthony Eden of Britain.

as we do. They want a world peace organization that will work.

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I have not talked to a single newspaperman or anybody else who does not agree that the Russian plan of having four chairmen for the conference on a rotating basis is better than the original idea of having only Secretary of State Stettinius preside over the general sessions. Not only does the present arrangement put the major powers on an equal footing, but it also lends variety to have the Big Power leaders take turns in presiding over the meetings.

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A number of Hollywood stars have come to San Francisco in one connection or another for the United Nations Conference. I have seen James Cagney, Sylvia Sydney, Charles Boyer, Miriam Hopkins, Kay Kyser, Edward G. Robinson, Jack Benny, and several others. Walter Winchell seemed to be ever-present during the early days of the conference, but I haven't seen him lately.

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I enjoyed a long visit the other night with Bob Considine, with whom I used to play tennis in the days before he achieved fame as a sports writer.

Hedda Hopper, Hollywood columnist, is also here. At a social function at the Palace Hotel the other day, she left temporarily and came back with another hat on. She, of course, is famous for her hats.

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Anthony Eden is generally regarded as one of the ablest negotiators at the conference. When delegates cannot agree at committee meetings, Mr. Eden is ingenious at suggesting compromises which can be accepted by the conflicting parties. He is also masterful when he presides over the general sessions.

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I hope that the speeches of this conference will be available in a single volume for classroom reading and studying. It is important to know what each country thinks on the subject of peace, and the speeches which have been given in San Francisco are very helpful in this connection.

For example, the address given by the Ethiopian foreign minister minces no words in pointing out the defects of the League of Nations. His nation

suffered terribly as a result of the League's refusal to check Italy's attack. Consequently, the Ethiopians have thought about a new world organization in terms of bitter realism. Their ideas and views are worth examining.

Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, also delivered an excellent address. He has been a great military figure as well as an international statesman. He is the only leader here who also served in an official capacity at the Versailles peace conference after the First World War. His speech at San Francisco was based on the experience and wisdom which he has acquired through his long years of leadership in world affairs. He made it clear that the United Nations peace organization must help to solve the world's economic as well as political problems if future wars are to be prevented.

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The speech of Ivan Subasic, foreign minister of Yugoslavia, was considered very significant because of its frequent expression of deep gratitude to the United States for our aid to that country during the war. Many people have felt that Yugoslavia is under Russia's domination and that she feels far more friendly toward the Soviets than toward us. That may well be, but the fact is that Mr. Subasic, in his speech, emphasized his country's appreciation

of our aid even more than he did of Russia's. And so it is in all the rest of the speeches—they give us a good idea of how the governments of the various United Nations feel about peace and about their relations with our country.

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There are numerous pressure groups in San Francisco for the conference just as there are similar groups in Washington. Some of these are promoting the cause of certain racial and nationality groups, such as Palestine, Poland, etc. Others are working to have their ideas adopted on social, political, or economic questions. Some make clear what they are after, and others try to conceal their motives.

Thus, a world organization, like a national congress or parliament, will be under heavy pressure from organized groups promoting one cause or another. Here again, it will be the responsibility of the average citizen, with no special axe to grind, to make his views known and felt if the world organization is to operate for the benefit of the majority and not the minorities.

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I met a young marine lieutenant last night who has been in the Pacific for a year and a half. During the course of our conversation I learned that he had studied the Civic Education Service papers in high school at Cleveland Heights, Ohio. His name is David Chenoweth, and his teacher of current history at Cleveland Heights was Irving Peter Fast.

Lieutenant Chenoweth paid our papers the nice compliment of saying that, in the years before the war, they were more realistic about the growing menace of fascism than anything else he read at the time. Will my readers excuse me? I can't resist the temptation of getting in this little plug.



Delegates at the San Francisco Conference eat some of their meals at the cafeteria which was set up for them in the Opera House, where the conference sessions are held

The Story of the Week

V-E Readjustments

For millions of American families, the greatest significance of V-E Day lay in the prospect that it would mean demobilization for relatives who had seen service in Europe. Now the War and Navy Departments have given a partial answer to their questions about who will come home and when with the announcement of their demobilization policy.

The Army plans to release about 2,000,000 men in the next year. They will be selected according to a point system which takes into account age, length of service, health, dependents, and other factors, and will include men from the Pacific theater as well as Europe.

About 400,000 will be retained in Europe for the Army of Occupation. Most of the other American soldiers in Europe who are not slated for discharge will be redeployed to the Pacific by way of the United States, where they will be given 30-day furloughs. The Army expects to have 45,000 men back home this month, and to raise the rate of return to a peak of 500,000 a month eventually. Air Transport Command planes and Army transport ships will be used to evacuate them from Europe.

Although the Pacific war will require a larger proportion of Navy men than Army, the Navy, too, is planning to discharge some of its personnel. About 25,000 will be dropped—mostly on the basis of age or physical condition. Both services have made provision for discharging women members of the service, with special preference for married women whose husbands have been demobilized.

German Government

Although Allied occupation forces will constitute the primary political authority in Germany for some time to come (see map on this page showing zones to be administered by the separate United Nations), there are groups already bidding for recognition as native German governments.

First to aspire to leadership in the defeated Reich was Admiral Karl Doenitz, Hitler's successor. As head

of the government which formally surrendered to the Allies at Reims, Doenitz pronounced himself willing to stay on as head of a native government functioning under the occupation authorities.

Although Doenitz was never an ardent member of the Nazi party, he is denounced as a war criminal because of the ruthless submarine war he organized. He is also suspect because of his connections with the old General Staff and the Junker militarists. Many people fear that, under the pretense of collaborating with the victorious Allies, the General Staff and the Junkers might once more seize control of Germany and plot for another war.

Another group seeking a part in the government of Germany has a more democratic background. Called the "New Democratic Germany Movement," it includes a group of exiled German liberals who have been working to overthrow Nazism for eight years. The New Democratic Germany Movement is headed by Dr. Joseph Wirth, one-time Chancellor of the Reich, and Otto Braun, former Prussian Premier. Wirth and Braun call for the establishment of a federal republic in Germany, with full regional autonomy for all the small component states which Hitler made completely subservient to the central government.

Scandinavia Rises

Liberated after five years under Nazi rule, Norway and Denmark are busy rebuilding the democratic life they knew before the war. In Denmark, King Christian X, who stayed in seclusion in Copenhagen throughout the occupation, is presiding over the activities of a newly formed cabinet under Premier Vilhelm Buhl. In Norway, the cabinet which had been functioning in London until Germany's fall is back in Oslo reestablishing the government and awaiting King Haakon's return.

For both countries, the most pressing problems are reconstruction and the rounding up of war criminals. The old system of producing and distributing food must be set in motion



Although the exact boundaries of the occupation zones in Germany have not been officially announced, the zones are located in the general areas shown on this map. East Prussia, of course, may be given permanently to Russia and Poland.

again, to relieve the people after their years of undernourishment. Food is a particularly acute problem for the Norwegians, who have large stockpiles in Sweden, Britain, Canada, and the United States, but lack facilities for transporting them back to Norway.

Norway and Denmark have already begun bringing their war criminals to justice. Vidkun Quisling and the henchmen with whose help he ruled Norway for the Germans have already been brought to trial, and the Norwegian government plans to deal with the lesser collaborationists in short order. In addition to starting the prosecution of collaborationists, the Danish government is making plans for the confiscation of incomes accumulated through the black market and other forms of wartime profiteering.

Both nations are also making haste to do away with all laws put into effect during the period of Nazi rule. The Danes, claiming that they signed the Anti-Comintern Pact under pressure, have denounced the pact and put themselves on record as firm friends of all the United Nations. They hope soon to be able to join the United Nations security organization, from which they were previously barred because they had no government in exile.

Adriatic Powder-Keg

At the head of the Adriatic Sea lies the small Istrian peninsula, flanked on the west by Trieste, the most important seaport of central Europe, and on the east by the port of Fiume. These names mean little to most Americans, yet they are the explosive symbols of one of the most

dangerous territorial disputes arising out of the war.

The conflicting claims of Yugoslavia and Italy over this area have recently manifested themselves in sharply worded statements from the governments of the two countries and in rioting among partisans of each side. The area is very important to the economic prosperity of both nations. More than that, the population is mixed. Trieste (with a quarter of a million people) is overwhelmingly Italian and so is the narrow coastland. But the area beyond the coast is predominantly Slavonic, and Fiume (50,000 people) contains both Italians and Slavs.

The situation is complicated by the fact that Russia, the greatest of the Slav nations, is quietly pushing the claims of its smaller cousin, Yugoslavia, while Britain sympathizes with the claims of Italy. In a very real sense this border area marks the line of friction where British and Russian spheres of influence meet and clash.

Historically, Istria has long been a sore spot. Austria and Hungary held it for centuries until their defeat in 1918, when the peace conference met Italy's demands by awarding her Trieste and most of the rest of the area. But the conference felt that for reasons of commerce and population, Fiume should go to the new kingdom of Yugoslavia. The Italians protested and in 1919 seized the city. In 1924 Mussolini forced Yugoslavia to give up her claims entirely.

As the situation now stands, the area is held jointly by British and Yugoslav troops. For their part, Italians are willing to give up Fiume, but they are violently opposed to losing Trieste. On the other hand, Marshal

In accordance with our schedule, subscriptions for the school year expire with this issue of The American Observer. The American Observer, however, is published during the entire calendar year. Many high schools which remain in session during the summer have found our paper valuable in their current history work. We invite our readers to continue their study of current problems through the columns of The American Observer. The summer subscription price, in clubs of five or more, is three cents a copy a week. Single subscriptions, or clubs of less than five, are 50 cents for the summer period, payable in advance. This includes the issues of May 28 and of June, July, and the first two weeks of August.

Meanwhile, we should like to remind those teachers who have not already placed their tentative orders for next fall that we shall be glad to receive them during the summer months.

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Tito is taking advantage of his military strength and his Russian support to demand not only Fiume but Trieste and a sizable surrounding area as well.

A suggested compromise would make Trieste an international port, but this solution is not liked by either side. If both sides continue in their present stubbornness, nothing can prevent a bitter conflict.

The Wealth of Borneo

Landing on Borneo's Tarakan Island almost as soon as the fighting men had established their beachheads were crews of Allied engineers and technicians. They were there to do a job almost as important as that of the combat troops preceding them—restoring the production of war-essential oil.

Before the war, Tarakan Island produced some 400,000 barrels of crude oil a month. This is a small quantity, compared with what other sections of the Netherlands East Indies produce, but it would be invaluable to our Far Eastern war effort. It has been estimated that if Tarakan's production is brought back to prewar levels, the island will be able to supply our forces with as much oil each month as 15 of our biggest tankers plying between the California coast and our Far Eastern bases.

Dutch and British technicians are now at work on the problem along with the Americans. Although the Japanese withdrew as large a supply of oil as possible before quitting the island and attempted to wreck all production facilities before letting them fall into our hands, it is believed that production will be at a high level again in a few months.

TVA Feud

With the reappointment of David E. Lilienthal for another nine-year term as chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, President Truman demonstrated that in spite of his policy of maintaining friendly relations with Congress, he knows how to stand firm in the face of congressional opposition. For in reappointing Lilienthal, Truman went directly counter to the wishes of Senate President Kenneth D. McKellar.



A popular figure at the San Francisco Conference is the Earl of Halifax, British ambassador to the United States. Here he holds a reflector for a photographer taking a picture at the conference.

McKellar, who has represented Tennessee in the Senate for three decades, has been fighting Lilienthal for several years. The issue of their quarrel is the amount of control Congress shall exercise over TVA finances. Having secured numerous appropriations for TVA, McKellar is anxious to have something to say in the way the agency carries on its work. Lilienthal, on the other hand, believes in keeping TVA out of politics and has resisted McKellar at every turn. He claims that the efficiency of TVA would be impaired by patronage if McKellar's policies prevailed.

In antagonizing McKellar, President Truman was pitting his strength against one of the most powerful men in Congress. Besides having been invited to attend cabinet meetings because of his position as President of the Senate, McKellar holds the strategic positions of chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Labor at San Francisco

The convening of the World Labor Congress a few months ago brought the long term tug-of-war between America's two big union blocs, the AFL and CIO, into an international arena. The CIO, representing itself

as the leading American labor federation, took an active part in the work of the Congress. The AFL, condemning the Congress because it included delegates from Russian trade unions, which are not free according to AFL standards, refused to have any part in its activities.

The Congress made plans for chartering a new international union federation and urged the AFL to collaborate. But the AFL stuck to its position, urging democratic labor leaders to support the International Federation of Trade Unions, which came into existence under the sponsorship of the International Labor Organization of the old League of Nations.

Now the World Labor Congress has completed its draft of a constitution for the new World Federation of Trade Unions with which it hopes to supplant the International Federation of Trade Unions, and is bidding for recognition at San Francisco. What it asks is a voice in the Economic and Social Council of the new world security organization and advisory participation in the General Assembly and the Security Council.

As we go to press, it is still offering the AFL a place in its ranks. Although AFL leaders have retreated somewhat from their position of determined hostility to the newborn

World Federation of Trade Unions, action will probably be postponed until after the ILO holds its next conference at the end of the year.

British Civil Rights

Because of the still unfinished war in the Far East, because of the big job of reconstruction which lies ahead, V-E Day in Britain could not mean an immediate return to all the good things of peacetime life. But it did mean the restoration of something very close to British hearts—the civil liberties which had been set aside.

Immediately after the surrender of Germany, the British government abolished a number of defense regulations restricting individual freedom. Probably most important among them was the much debated order 18-B, under which any person could be taken into custody without a warrant or charge and held as long as the government saw fit. This order was invoked in only about 50 instances, but stirred up intense controversy.

Another order abolished was the regulation permitting the government to suppress newspapers publishing material which might foment opposition to the war effort. London's Communist *Daily Worker* was the only paper suppressed under this order, and when, after Russia entered the war, this paper began to support the war, the ban was lifted. Many restrictions on strikes and trade union activities were also set aside.

Working for Peace

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the world hinges to a greater extent on whether or not this mutual fear and suspicion can be eliminated than on any other factor.

The idea for readers of this paper to keep in mind and never forget is this: Whatever the outcome of the United Nations Conference, the struggle for peace will go on indefinitely. It is up to the young people of this country, for the sake of their own future security, to inform and prepare themselves so that they will be able to combat the forces working against peace and world progress. Leaders of these forces are well informed. In order to oppose them effectively one must be still better informed; must have facts and well-based opinions with which to answer their dangerous and misleading arguments.

SMILES

Teacher: "Can a woman ever be President of the United States?"
Johnny: "No, ma'am."
Teacher: "And why not?"
Johnny: "Because they never get to be over 35."



WILKINSON IN AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Customer: "Remember that cheese you sold me yesterday?"
Grocer: "Yes, it was fine Swiss cheese."
Customer: "Did you say it was 'imported' or 'deported' from Switzerland?"

Old-timer: "When I was young grass never grew under my feet!"
Youngster: "I guess you were a hard worker."
Old-timer: "No, I was always a sailor."

Air Transport Command nurses have named their barracks in Newfoundland "The Ladies' Soaring Circle."

Teacher: "Why are the skies clearer over New York than over London?"
Bright Boy: "That's easy. New York has sky scrapers."

General: "How did you get in here? Didn't you see the sign on my door, 'Private. Keep Out'?"
Corporal: "Certainly, sir, but can't you see I've been promoted?"

Two geese standing in a swamp were startled by a squad of fighter planes zooming south in V formation. "I'll grant you," said one of them, "they're pretty clever to fly without flapping their wings. But they needn't roar so about it."

Questions from the News

1. What do you consider to be the four most important events which occurred between the time the Allies invaded France and the day of victory in Europe?
2. When did Germany lose all hope of victory, according to captured Nazi leaders?
3. What place do you think Franklin D. Roosevelt will occupy in history? Give your reasons.
4. What significant victories were won on the home front during the past year?
5. Which one of the major Axis powers had no overseas possessions before this war?
6. True or false: "The San Francisco Conference will specify which nations shall be given control over the various possessions wrested from the enemy."
7. Describe briefly the difference between the two types of trusteeships which the San Francisco Conference is devising.
8. What is considered to be the greatest weakness of the mandate system set up under the League of Nations? What will determine whether the trusteeship plan will work any more successfully?
9. Where are Fiume and Trieste? Name the two nations which are contesting over the area.
10. What position toward the World Labor Conference is taken by the AFL and by the CIO?

Pronunciations

Haakon—ho'kuhn
Vidkun Quisling—vid'kun kwis'ling
Trieste—tri-est'
Fiume—fyoo'may
Doenitz—doe'nits

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Plan of Trusteeship

(Concluded from page 1)

Marianas, and to the terrific cost of taking these island bases. To give them up after the war would be sheer folly, these military leaders contend.

Other government officials, some of them in the State Department, have been arguing that the Japanese owned islands, together with other dependent regions of the earth, should be placed under the jurisdiction and control of the international organization which is to be set up. This is the trusteeship idea which has been so widely discussed both here at the conference and in the world capitals. Under the trusteeship principle, the nations would share responsibility for administering the regions placed under the security organization.

The American plan is a compromise between these positions. It calls for an arrangement which would satisfy the defense requirements of the future and at the same time would recognize the trusteeship principle. The main features of the American plan are as follows:

A clear distinction is made between regions which are essential to the security of one nation or to world security in general and those which are not essential. These "strategic bases," which would include the areas where military and naval installations have been built, would be placed in the hands of the nation requiring them for its defense. While this territory would not be annexed to the country operating the base, that country would have unquestioned control and jurisdiction. As one of our delegates explained it, we would have control, without ownership, in the case of the "strategic bases" to be turned over to us after the war.

Ownership of Bases

Technically, ownership of these bases would be vested in the security organization. Presumably, the organization would have the right to inspect the bases and we would be held responsible for conditions on any bases we held. The international organization might recommend that the facilities be made available to other members in case of threatened aggression. But for all practical purposes, these strategic bases would be American military and naval and air bases, as indisputably under our control as are the installations at Pearl Harbor and on other American-owned islands.

The islands and other possessions to be taken from Japan and Italy (Germany had no overseas possessions before the war) which are not considered essential to security would, according to the American formula, be governed more directly along the lines of trusteeship. Here the country assigned the job of governing the territory would assume the obligation to live up to definite standards in the treatment of the native populations, in developing natural resources, and in preparing the inhabitants for eventual self-government. In the case of these areas, the security organization would exercise far more control than it would over the strategic bases.

It is understood that in some cases entire islands would be considered strategic bases and administered according to the plan outlined above. Undoubtedly an island as small as Iwo Jima and as strategically located would be considered a strategic base and be administered with little control

by the security organization. On the other hand, an island the size of Okinawa, if it is turned over to the United States, would be divided for purposes of administration. The actual zones with military and naval installations would be considered a strategic base, whereas the rest of the island would be under "international trusteeship," with the security organization maintaining a considerable degree of control.

While this formula does not satisfy those who have long felt that all colonial regions should be placed under international control as a step in the direction of self-government, it does have the virtue of attempting to elim-

ever, the United Nations may retain possession of other Japanese islands, such as Iwo Jima and Okinawa, which will be considered essential to future defense.

While there is no disposition here at San Francisco to assign definite regions to the Allied nations under the trusteeship formula, it is understood that Italy's colonies and other possessions will be handled along the same lines as the Pacific islands. The most important of these possessions are Libya, in North Africa; Eritrea and Somaliland, on the Red Sea; the Dodecanese Islands, located off the coast of Greece; and Pantelleria, in the Mediterranean.

There are indications that these areas may be assigned to a joint British-French trusteeship, under the United Nations organization. Perhaps the Dodecanese Islands may be

did recognize the responsibility of all League members for the welfare of the mandated regions and was an attempt to eliminate the grab for colonies which had followed all previous wars.

The greatest weakness of the system was that in actual practice, the nations which held the mandate came to regard the territories as their own possessions and treated them accordingly. In practice, the League exercised little control and was unable to see to it that they were administered according to the principles set down. For example, the Japanese-mandated islands, such as the Carolines, the Marianas, and the Marshalls, were fortified in violation of the League provisions, and Japan refused to permit the League to inspect them.

Whether the trusteeship principle would work out more satisfactorily would, of course, depend upon the willingness of the leading members of the United Nations—those to whom territories are assigned—to discharge their obligations faithfully. Without general support of an international organization, there is no reason to believe that the trusteeship plan would be any more satisfactory than the old mandate system.

Future of Colonies

Meanwhile, there is a growing realization among all the major powers that the old colonial relations must be altered if future peace is to be insured. The dependent areas of the world, which in the past have been ruled by the great imperial powers, with little regard for the well-being of the native peoples, are becoming restless and are seeking fairer treatment. The millions in Africa, in Asia, in the islands of the seven seas, are becoming politically conscious and are demanding recognition of their rights.

During the war, the major powers have paid a heavy price for their lack of an intelligent colonial policy. The native populations offered little resistance to the enemy when the attack was made, because the mother countries had done little to raise living standards and improve their lot in general. The future security of the world will depend upon the willingness of the powers to correct these abuses of the past.

The British have already undertaken a program to improve economic conditions in their colonies. The Dutch have announced that their postwar policy toward the Netherlands Indies will be directed toward accepting the overseas empire into the Commonwealth on a basis of greater equality. There is a strong movement toward the establishment of regional organizations, whereby several nations with colonial possessions in a given region will act together to handle the problems of the native populations.

Finally, the trusteeship plan now under consideration, if applied not only to former enemy territory and the old League mandates but perhaps to other dependent areas as well, would be another step in the direction of treating the world's less developed regions with greater justice than they have ever known in the past.

(The map on the opposite page, showing the dependent areas of the world, highlights the territories and possessions of the United Nations, the mandates under the League of Nations, and the areas controlled by Axis countries when World War II started. None of these groups, of course, includes the actual nations themselves.)



Okinawa, home of this mother and child, is one of the Japanese islands which will be placed under the supervision of the United Nations in peacetime

inate the rivalries which would result from outright annexation of territories by the victorious nations. It is not likely that any serious attempt will be made here to place any of the colonial possessions of the Allies under trusteeship because England, France, the Netherlands, and other great colonial powers of the world, have insisted that their empires be restored to them after the war.

The trusteeship principle would apply specifically to the Japanese islands of the Pacific and probably to the African and Mediterranean possessions of Italy. Most of the Japanese islands under consideration were held as mandates under the League of Nations. They are located in three principal groups—the Marianas, the Carolines, and the Marshalls.

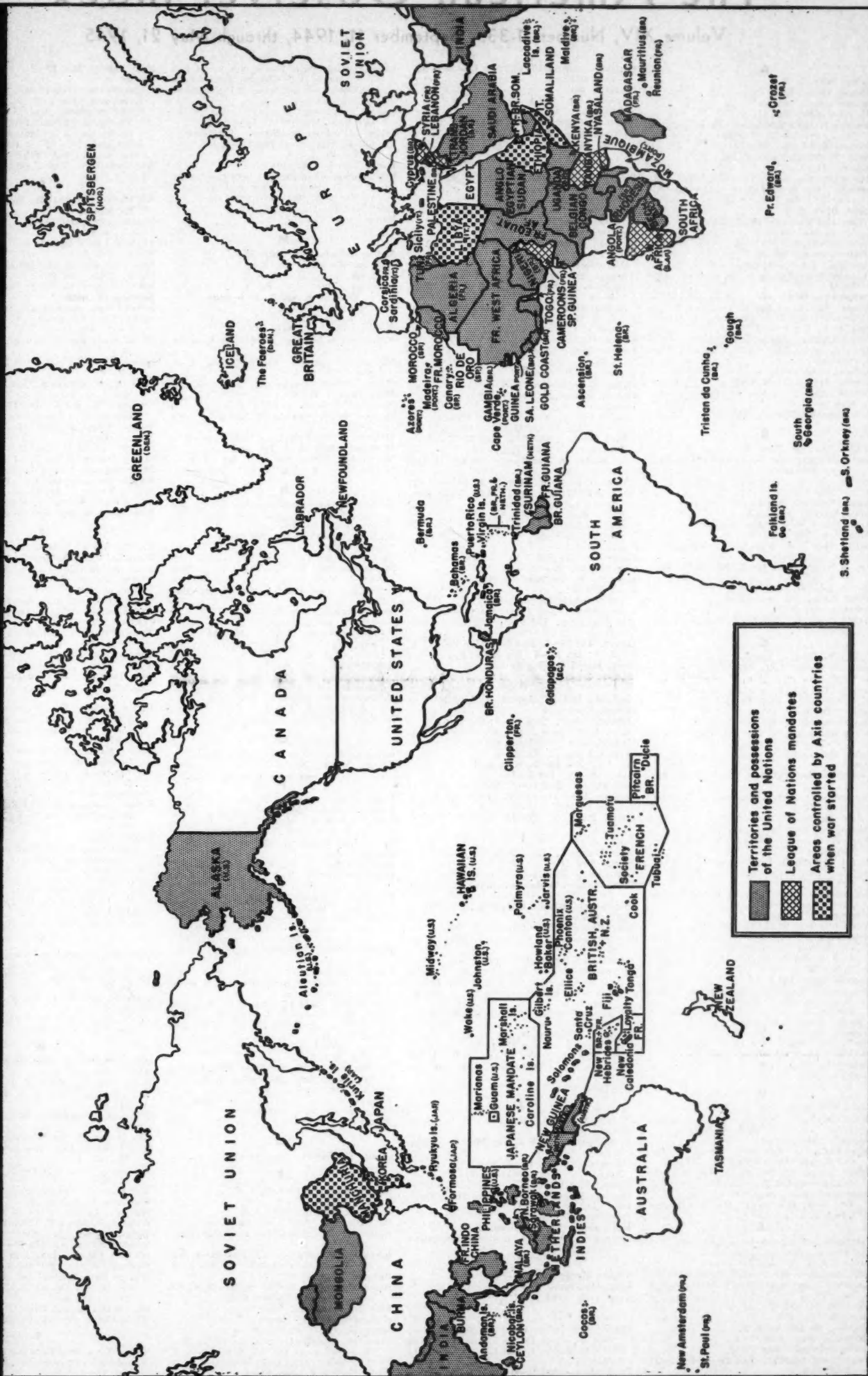
While they number more than 1,400 individual islands, they are of little importance for other than military purposes. Altogether they have an area of only 833 square miles and a population of about 120,000. In addition to these mandated islands, how-

turned over to Greece. What the delegates here at San Francisco are undertaking to do is to decide upon a plan for the dependent areas, rather than to make definite assignments. That will come when the final peace terms are fixed.

In many respects, the trusteeship plan resembles the mandate system which was set up after the last war. At that time, territories belonging to our enemies, Germany and Turkey, were established as mandates under the general supervision of the League of Nations. These possessions were allotted in trust to England, France, Japan, Belgium, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. The mandate regions were divided into three groups, according to their degree of development and their ability to become self-governing nations. The conditions under which the mandated regions were to be governed were set forth by the League of Nations.

There will long be a difference of opinion as to the effectiveness of the mandate system. It is agreed that it

DEPENDENT AREAS AROUND THE WORLD



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